REMARKS

The Office Action dated June 18, 2003, has been received and carefully noted. The amendments made herein and the following remarks are submitted as a full and complete response thereto.

In the outstanding Office Action, the title was objected to; the drawings were objected to; and claims 1-2 were rejected under 35 U.S.C.§108(a). Claims 3-8 were allowed.

Claims 2-8 have been amended. New claim 9 has been added. Applicants submit that the new claim as well as the amendments made herein are fully supported in the specification and the drawings as originally filed, and therefore no new matter has been added. Accordingly, claims 1-9 are pending in the present application and are respectfully submitted for consideration.

Title Objection

The title of the invention was objected to as not being descriptive. Applicants have amended the title to a new title which is descriptive of the invention. Accordingly, Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the objection to the title.

Drawing Objection

The drawings were objected to based on the reasons as set forth on page 2 of the Office Action. Applicants submit that the drawings as well as the specification appear to be proper and in compliance with US patent practice.

Specifically, the drawings were objected to because the Office Action asserted that the description on page 5, line 25 to page 6 does not correspond to Fig. 2. Applicants have reviewed this portion of the specification and it describes Fig. 2.

The drawings were also objected to because the Office Action asserted that Fig. 5 was not a flowchart. Applicants have reviewed Fig. 5 and it is a flowchart.

The drawings were also objected to because the Office Action asserted that on page 13, starting at line 21, the component numbers do not correspond to the component numbers shown in Fig. 12. Applicants have reviewed this portion of the specification and the component numbers match those used in Fig. 12.

Accordingly, Applicants request reconsideration in withdrawal of the objection to the drawings.

35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 1 and 2 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ando (US Patent No. 5,109,279) in view of Yamaguchi (US Patent No. 5,790,204). In making this rejection, the Office Action asserts that the combination of these two reference teaches and/or suggests the claimed invention. The Office Action also asserts that person of ordinary skill in the art would combine these two references. Applicants request reconsideration of this rejection.

Claim 1 recites a digital television receiver including: a receive means for receiving a digital television broadcast signal; a first output means for outputting a first video signal based on a video signal contained in a digital television broadcast received by said receive means; a second output means for outputting a second video signal

based on an additional information signal contained in the digital television broadcast signal received by said receive means; a first compression means for compressing a first video signal and outputting a first compression video signal; a second compression means for compressing the second video signal and outputting a second compression video signal; and a compositing means for compositing, and outputting onto monitor, the first compression video signal and the second compression video signal so as to be displayed on different screen portions of said monitor.

The Office Action took the position that Ando discloses substantially all the elements of the present invention with the exception of showing a receiver receiving a digital television broadcast signal and a first compression means. The Office Action also took the position that the digital television broadcast signal is conventional in the art. In addition, Yamaguchi is cited for allegedly teaching the first compression means.

Ando discloses a television receiver with teletext receiving function and a method for superimposing a teletext picture on a television picture. A television (TV) broadcast signal with superimposed teletext data including a teletext program which the user desires to view is received by TV broadcast signal receiving antenna 10 and is tuned by tuner 12 of Ando. After being tuned, the TV broadcast signal is supplied to video detecting circuit 14 for video detection. A demodulated video signal output from video detecting circuit 14 is supplied to teletext data pickup circuit 16, by which teletext broadcast data is picked up from the demodulated video signal in the order of transmission. The demodulated video signal output from video detecting circuit 14 is also supplied to TV signal processing circuit 18.

Ando further discloses a teletext data pickup circuit 16 comprising a buffer memory for temporarily storing the picked-up teletext broadcast data. Teletext data pickup circuit 16 is connected to microcomputer 20 through bus line 22.

The teletext broadcast data signal supplied from a display controller 30 and the signal supplied from TV signal processing circuit 18 are selectively output from synthesizing circuit 36 in accordance with the display switching signal, whereby the signals are synthesized with each other. The synthesized signal is supplied to video output circuit 38. This video output circuit produces a video signal, which includes auxiliary screen (i.e. teletext picture) information associated with the teletext broadcast data synthesized by synthesizing circuit 36, and supplies the video signal to CRT 40.

Yamaguchi discloses a television receiving set having multiplexed text decoder. The television signal received by tuner 111 of Yamaguchi is fed to a video processing circuit 112 and processed for detection and gamma correction. The video signal produced by the video processing circuit 112 is, if necessary, processed for image compression by a display image processing section 113. Selection circuit 114 can selectively provide the compressed signal or the uncompressed video signal coming from the video processing circuit 112 according to a control signal. The electrical connection from the Main Controller to the selection circuit is represented by the intermittent-line arrows extending from the Main Controller 151 and the corresponding intermittent-line arrows pointing into the selection circuit 114. The selected video signal is then fed to a synthesizing circuit 115.

The synthesizing circuit 115 synthetically combines the video signal from the selection circuit 114 with the signal coming from teletext/data transmission decoder 131.

The output of the synthesizing circuit 115 is then fed to a display unit (CRT) 116 which is comprised of a cathode ray tube. The synthesizing circuit 115 is controlled by the Main Controller as illustrated by the intermittent-line arrows extending from the Main Controller 151 and the corresponding intermittent-line arrow pointing into the synthesizing circuit 115.

Applicants submit that Ando and/or Yamaguchi, taken alone or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest a digital television receiver having at least the element of "a receive means for receiving a digital television broadcast signal." (Emphasis Added). It appears that Ando and/or Yamaguchi merely discloses an analogue television receiver for receiving analog television broadcast signals, rather than a receiver for receiving digital television broadcast signals. Applicants submit that a receiver for receiving analog television broadcast signals is neither comparable nor analogous to a receiver for receiving digital television broadcast signals.

Furthermore, Applicants submit that neither Ando nor Yamaguchi disclose or suggest at least the limitations of "a first output means...", "a second output means...", "a first compression means...", and "a second compression means..." since these elements are dependent on the receive means for receiving a digital television broadcast signal. In other words, the function of these recited elements are related to a digital television broadcast signal.

Although the Office Action takes the position that receiving a digital television broadcast signal is conventional in the art, we note that the Office Action has not cited any prior art to support such position. Therefore, we request the Examiner provide

references that teach the recited digital television receiver and that teach receiving a digital television signal.

Accordingly, the combination of Ando and Yamaguchi fail to teach and/or chest the claimed invention. Specifically, the combination of these two references fail to teach the function of receiving a digital broadcast signal. Thus, these references fail to teach and/or suggest a receiving means for receiving a digital television broadcast signal. Similarly, these references fail to teach and/or suggest the first and second output means and the first and second compression means. Therefore, Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1-2 under 35 U.S.C. §103(b).

New claim

Applicants have added new claim 9 to further claim the invention. According to claim 9, a received digital television broadcast signal includes a text information signal used for reservation of a television program and a broadcast video signal. The broadcast video signal is decoded by a first decoder, and the text information signal is decoded by a second decoder. The text information signal decoded by the second decoder is composed with a predetermined display screen signal by a first compositor. Thereby, a program guide signal is created. A first compressor compresses the broadcast video signal decoded by the first decoder so as to output a first compression video signal, and a second compressor compresses the program guide signal created by the first compositor so as to output a second compression video signal. The first compression video signal and the second compression video signal are composed by a

second compositor such that a broadcast video and a program guide are displayed on different screen portions of a monitor.

That is, according to claim 9, the broadcast video and the program guide are displayed on the monitor at the same time. This enables searching/reserving a television program guide without referring to television listings on a newspaper, magazine, etc. It is desirable that the program guide covers several days to allow a user to search/reserve a television program that will be broadcasted several days in the future. However, it is almost impossible to display the program guide covering several days in one screen. As a result, searching for a desired television program in the program guide involves updating the program guide.

In claim 9, as a result of such the program guide and the broadcast video being displayed at the same time, it becomes possible to listen/watch the television program being broadcast even during a time that the user is searching the program guide. As described above, the searching of the television program for the reservation may update the deployed program guide. In addition, the time required to search the program guide for a desired program depends on the broadcasting date of the desired television program. The further the desired program is in the future, the longer the time it takes to complete the search. Similarly, the larger/longer the program guide, the more likely the user will carry out the searching operation for the desired television program and the longer the typical search time.

Since the program guide and the broadcast video are displayed at the same time, even if the search time takes longer, it is still possible to listen/watch the television comfortably.

In addition, in claim 9, text information is used for reserving the television program. Text information, however, takes more time to comprehend than video information. Consequently, a sense of time when comprehending the text information is different from that when comprehending the video image. As a result, the program guide and the program video are displayed at the same time.

In contrast, neither Ando nor Yamaguchi disclose and/or suggest anything about the simultaneous displaying of the program guide and the broadcast video. Therefore, Applicants request consideration and allowance of claim 9.

Conclusion

In view of the above, Applicants respectfully submit that each of claims 1-9 recites subject matter that is neither disclosed nor suggested in the cited prior art. Applicants also submit that this subject matter is more than sufficient to render the claims non-obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, and therefore, respectfully request that claims 1-9 be found allowable and that this application be passed to issue.

If for any reason, the Examiner determines that the application is not now in condition for allowance, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner contact the Applicants' undersigned attorney at the indicated telephone number to arrange for an interview to expedite the disposition of this application.

In the event this paper has not been timely filed, the Applicants respectfully petition for an appropriate extension of time. Any fees for such an extension, together with any additional fees that may be due with respect to this paper, may be charged to counsel's Deposit Account No. 01-2300, **referencing docket number 100341-09004.**

Respectfully submitted,

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